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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1914

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the late SIEN JING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH
FORCES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Reuter's Correspondent in East
Africa, describing the fighting on a
twenty-mile front on the 1st inst.
resulting in the ejection of the enemy
from the whole of his elaborate
entrenchments on the Mgata River,
says:
Some of the 130th Baluchis on
the right flank, under General Shep-
pard, dug themselves in at night
behind the enemy front line, which
other Baluchis attacked at dawn.
The enemy fled in disorder towards
their second line. The intervening
Baluchis met them with heavy fire,
and repulsed three desperate at-
tempts to break through. Then they
counter-charged and scattered the
foe.
The losses on both sides were
severe, but the enemy's were the
heaviest. By evening General Shep-
pard had advanced fifteen miles, the
enemy being in full retreat.
Meanwhile, General Lyall, on the
right flank, after occupying Kiruru,
marched in a south-westerly direc-
tion, cut the Duthumi-Kidingwa
road, and captured a gun and much
booty.
General Canlie, in the Centre,
bombed and captured the main
enemy position, dispersed the enemy
and reached Kidingwa.
All the troops are now pursuing the
enemy who abandoned munitions and
stores and are scattering in the
jungles with a view to reforming at
a pre-arranged rendezvous.

THE FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY THROWN BACK ACROSS
THE PUTNA.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
A Russian official report, trans-
mitted by wireless, says:
Fighting continues south of Lake
Babit.
We captured a village east of
Kaluca.
The enemy captured two heights
north of the Mituz River.
The Rumanians fell back south-
east of Mokestirka and Kachinul, also
north-east of Kempuledeus.
The enemy crossed the Putna
north of Pocieni. Our counter-
attack threw him back with heavy
losses.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
A German official report, received
by wireless, states:
The Austrians and Germans won
successes between the Uz and
Susita Valleys.
We stormed heights north of the
Oltuz road and captured 800 men
near Mamsti Racosan.

ENEMY'S PROGRESS IN RUMANIA.

ENEMY REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
The Russians and Rumanians who
are falling back are stoutly resisting
and retarding the progress of the
enemy in a difficult country.
The Times Correspondent at the
Rumanian Headquarters, in a mes-
sage dated the 8th inst. says: The
Allies are slowly retreating to the main
line of defence on the Sereth which
has been strongly fortified in recent
weeks. German assertions that they
captured the Fredal Army in
November reached here only yester-
day. I witnessed the retreat of the
whole Army from the Carpathians
under General Aterescu. It kept in
contact with the enemy the whole
time; it lost guns, which were
destroyed, and sacrificed rearwards,
but the remainder of the Army
joined the Bukharest Divisions and
is still fighting.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

SPECULATION AS TO ITS MEANING.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
There is much speculation as to
the meaning of the changes in
Russia.
The Daily Mail Petrograd corre-
spondent says that M. Goltzine,
former Governor of Iver, where the
policy was reactionary, interviewed,
said he considered it essential to
co-operate with the Parliamentary
institutions. The war must continue
till complete victory is achieved.
The Petrograd Correspondent of
the Daily News says M. Troppoff
resigned because there was no pros-
pect of carrying out the wishes of
the Duma and Assembly of Nobles
and the Press for real collaboration
between the Administration and the
people.
The Russkaya Volia concludes a
gloomy leader on the changes by say-
ing: "Russia has suffered much
late, but we never before realised
so vividly that the Fatherland is
endangered."

(Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

WANTED young PORTUGUESE or Australian-born Chinese with a good knowledge of the English language. Good salary to suitable man. Apply—
Box 14.
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1406

WANTED.

SHORTHAND WRITER wanted. Apply by letter.
Box 24.
C/O CHINA MAIL Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1399

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LD.

THE Company begs to notify the Public that the price of Gas will be REDUCED BY TWENTY CENTS per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st February next.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Land Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1399

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying to the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Statute of the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1395

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1917:

MONDAY	22nd January
FRIDAY	23rd February
THURSDAY	29th March
FRIDAY	27th April
WEDNESDAY	30th May
THURSDAY	28th June
FRIDAY	27th July
WEDNESDAY	29th August
THURSDAY	27th September
MONDAY	25th October
WEDNESDAY	23rd November
FRIDAY	21st December

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1400

COLUMBIA

NEW
DANCE
RECORDS.

560	Mighty Lak' A Rose	Waltz
	A Perfect Day	"
595	Tina	"
	Eric-A-Brac	"
5584	On with the Dance	"
	Cedie	"
5591	Leo Felt Medley	One-Step
	At a Georgia Camp Meeting	"
5587	The Magic Melody	Fox-Trot
	Georgia Grind	"

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INSURANCE CO.

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COMPANY, LTD.,

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1916,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds—£2,437,500
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,092,867
Sinking Fund Account—£23,230

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,438
Life and Annuity—£2,141,093
Revenue Marine Department—£37,239
Other Receipts—£478,940
£23,339,328

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency
Co. Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1415

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1414

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1412

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES).

CAPITAL \$5,000,000.—
In shares of \$10/- each (Straits currency), fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 8% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Latest notices from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks:

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I.A. & CHINA,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FIDELITY

CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.

TRY THEM.

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

COCOA SMUGGLING.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS WHO GOT 240
A WAGON.

WAR CUT OFF 85 PER CENT. OF
GERMANY'S SUPPLIES.

How an organised system was set up of bribing Customs officers on the Dutch-Belgian border to pass over supplies of cocoa butter was reported in the London Prize Court recently.

For every wagon of this much-sought-after commodity which got into Germany the official was to receive £40 from the German cocoa and chocolate monopoly, and further payments were to be made to the station chief and the man who could "ride" the Customs official to let the goods through.

The Crown asked for the condemnation or detention of a cargo of cocoa seized on the Danish steamship Baron Stjernblad while on a voyage from Lisbon to Gothenburg (Denmark).

Mr. W. Fuller Smith, of the War Trade Intelligence Department, gave the following figures of cocoa imports into Scandinavia in metric tons:—

Year	1911-12	1915
(Year averages)		
Norway	1,235	1,600
Sweden	1,692	15,400
Denmark	2,304	21,367
Total	5,232	39,067

British imports of cocoa last year were:—Iceland, Norway, 883 tons, Sweden 4,502, Denmark 4,719, from 1911 to 1913 Germany took no cocoa from Scandinavia, but 5,000 tons from Holland and 44,339 tons from other sources. The effect of the present war was therefore to cut Germany off from nearly 85 per cent of her total supplies. Before the war Germany was the second largest consumer of cocoa, taking one-fifth of the world's produce. The shortage after war broke out led to the smuggling at high prices.

During 1915 a certain German merchant in Sweden exported cocoa beans and cocoa butter from Sweden to a firm in Cologne to the value of £200,000. Sixteen Swedish firms which imported 1,687 tons had not previously been engaged in the cocoa trade. A constant traffic had taken place between Denmark and the Sweden of cocoa and its products for immediate transshipment to Germany.

Council said cocoa butter was a fatty substance pressed out of cocoa beans, a most valuable foodstuff.

The President: What are cocoa shells? Mr. Roche, K.C.: The husk of the bean. It makes a very thin drink, and there is no fat in it, but it is much better than sugar.

Lieut.-Col. H. Percival, Assistant Director of Supplies at the War Office, in an affidavit spoke of the highly nutritive and stimulating properties of cocoa and chocolate, coupled with small weight and bulk. They were still listed as part of the ration on field service to British troops in the present war. Cocoa and chocolate had been since 1915 part of the German, and since 1909 part of the Austrian ration.

A high tribute by Mr. G. Stubbs, of the Government Laboratory, to the fine qualities of cocoa drew from Sir Samuel Evans the remark: "We ought all to think of giving up tea and coffee after this."

Mr. Roche, for the Danish claimants, who paid 210,000 for the goods, said the question was whether the consignment in question was ultimately destined for Germany.

The hearing was adjourned.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

December 6.

RUGBY.

The game between Edinburgh Academy and Merchiston was quite a stirring affair, and was won by the side with the better forwards. All season the Academy pack have played well, but have not been supported by their backs. They have a genius of a scrum-half, D. G. Hutton, and a useful wing-three-quarter, H. M. Somerville, but the others are lacking in some necessary qualities. Fettes, thanks to a magnificent score by their stalwart forward, T. S. Ross, had a victory over Grange. Glasgow Academy showed effective resource against Watson's hefty forwards, and deserved their division of the spoils.

Edinburgh Academy, 3; Merchiston, 0.
Glasgow Academy, 0; Watson's, 0.
Fettes, 3; Grange, 0.
Royal High School, 0; Heriot's, 28.
Stewart's, 9; Kirkcaldy H.S., 3.
Glasgow University, 8; Royal Fusiliers, 0.

ASSOCIATION.

Greenock Morton, by dropping a point to Hibernians, lost the lead in the League, their place being taken by Celtic. Rangers won because every one of their forwards was in his accustomed position and played sensible football; their Falkirk opponents were out of their ordinary places, and with one exception were all off form. Celtic had a weak team, but it was strong enough to defeat Raith Rovers without effort. The other matches furnished close results, in nearly every case the score being a reflex of the play. At Dundee, however, the home team pressed without impressing. They did not deserve to score, and at the same time neither did their opponents. A goalless draw would have been a fair ending. Clyde and Airdrieonians were well matched, though not more so than Queen's Park and Kilmarnock. Queen's Park lacked a forward with sufficient confidence to close in and tackle the goalkeeper. In all other departments the amateurs held their own.

Heart of Mid-Lothian, 0; Dumbarton, 1.
Greenock Morton, 1; Hibernians, 1.
Raith Rovers, 1; Celtic, 4.
Rangers, 3; Falkirk, 1.
Clyde, 1; Airdrieonians, 1.
Dundee, 0; Third Lanark, 1.
Aberdeen, 0; Motherwell, 1.
Ayr United, 0; Partick Thistle, 0.
Queen's Park, 0; Kilmarnock, 1.
Hamilton Academicals, 1; St. Mirren, 1.

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GETS THERE

Is the man who has blood—
rich red blood—and
plenty of it—in his body.

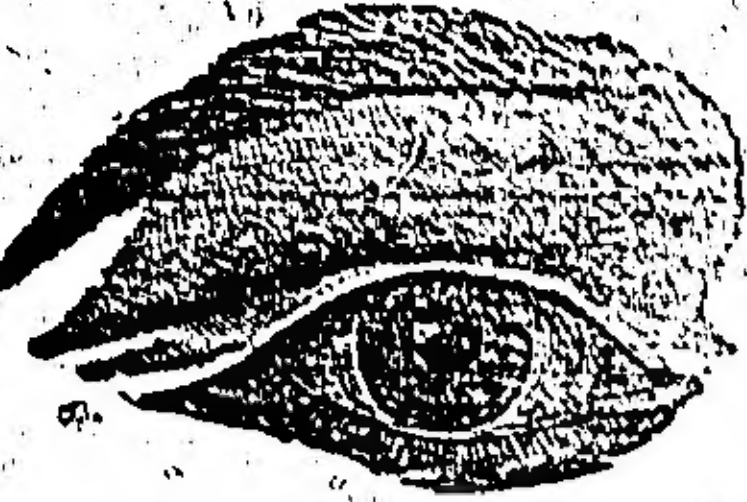
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of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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As given by Horlick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force. Horlick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drug. The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—stir in water only—Made in a moment.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/4 (in Eng. and).

The Signature.

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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OF WATER AT HIGH TIDE	DEPTH OF WATER AT VERY HIGH TIDE
DOCK NO. 1	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	100	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE, KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 10.
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Resident Dock Engineer.
Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

Hughes & Hough

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Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXIKON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including—
Three Gramophones, Three Pianos, One Pianola and Records, Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1402



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m., on the Spot,
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for election of

BOOTH AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand, Enclosure.

Terms—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government,
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1403

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1917, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—
The Revenue Cruiser

"KUNG TING"

as she now lies on Ocksey Island, extensive repairs were made to this vessel quite recently.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916. 1379

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR, &c., viz—
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and appurtenances.
A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buys.

Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 1404

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fog, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Sargol with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitalizer ever known for putting the good old "pep," ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system.

Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Sargol seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and fidgets, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is always ready, pleasant and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to a package.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 16th January, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As Follows—

Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen and Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks, &c., &c.

Also
Sewing Machines, Gents' Bicycle (new), Tennis Rackets and Nettings, &c., &c., Brass, Finger Bowls, Child's Cots, Repanulator, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917. 1410

SILIMPOFON (SEBATTIE) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COOWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL, estimated to be bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamer are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1097

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

MIDNIGHT IN THE NORTH SEA.

THE OFFICER OF THE WATCH.

Rat-tap-tap-tap. The messenger thumped firmly on the cabin door. "Quarter to twelve, sir." No reply. Rat-tap-tap-tap. thump, thump. "Mr. Smith, sir; quarter to twelve, sir." "What?" "What's that?" said a startled voice from inside.

"Quarter to twelve, sir," repeated the messenger, "and the officer of the watch says as how it's cold and raining." "I—n," said Mr. Smith. "All right; thank you," and the cabin light was switched on, giving the messenger a momentary glimpse, before he drew the curtain, of a morose looking, sleepy figure sitting up on a bunk, fully dressed, except for boots and coat, and with a couple of rugs half thrown back from him.

The ship creaked, rattled, vibrated, and lurched, jumpy—recovered and rolled from side to side, with a quick sea-sick motion.

"Berger-whuff," said Smith, combining very expressively in this one diction moan, a grunt, and a shiver. "Ugh-gr," he remarked again, and slithered off his bunk on to his cabin deck.

On the chair lay a sweater, a cardigan waistcoat, a coat, a life-saving waistcoat, and a thick muffler. Smith put them on slowly, allowing intervals for self-balance.

His upper half clothed, he picked up a pair of socks and pulled them on over the pair he already had on; covered these in turn with a pair of fisherman's thick woolly sea-boot stockings, and, balancing on one leg, with a supreme effort, pulled on a pair of large, heavy sea-boots.

The ship landed with a thud and bump, which shook her through her length, seeming to bring her up almost all standing, and causing the stiers to throb and vibrate fiercely as the propellers forced the ship on and through again. Smith was thrown heavily against the bunk.

"Ugh-gr-brr," he exclaimed, and on its third appearance the remark lost nothing in expressiveness.

A pair of oilskin trousers were drawn on next; an oilskin, another muffler, a sou-wester and a Balclutha helmet followed; a pair of binoculars, a pipe, baccy, matches, a slab of chocolate, gun-fire ear protectors, and electric torch were collected; a pair of woollen gloves, a pair of mittens, and over all a large pair of waterproof furlined gauntlets were put on, and Lieut. Smith, R.N., left his cabin. As he switched off the light his "good-bye for four hours expression" would have melted the heart of a Hindenburg.

Outside in the passage way it was draughty, rather smelly, and slippery under foot, from the sea water that had leaked down and which was swishing from side to side as the ship rolled.

Smith groped his way forward, bending double, so far as his clothes allowed, to pass under the hammocks of sleeping marines, and steadying himself against the motion of the ship by pipes, by cabin doors, fan valves, or any other handy Stipes, until he reached the hatchway.

His footfall as he mounted the ladder sounded melancholy but determined.

As he reached the level of the upper deck a cold blast of air met him, together with a sprinkle of rain and salt spray, and the swish of a wave coming inboard forward, with the succeeding splash against casing and guns, sounded in his ears.

Lieut. Smith, R.N., officer of the middle watch, thought a lot but said nothing.

"The night was pitch dark, and the contrast after the electric glare below was blinding."

Smith groped his way forward, choosing the right course and avoiding encores to the feet or shins by instinct, and the accumulated experience of two years in the ship.

"The spray rising from the bow wave and a beam sweep inboard the weather side, swished down the battery, and sprayed its residue over to the lee side."

The residue met Smith. He thought a lot, but said nothing.

Close in to the lee of masts and by gun-shield and torpedo-tube he passed, or collided with oilskinned figures, some treading gingerly aft to take over their watch, some rolling cheerily forward to enjoy their watch below, while some were stationary, muttering fiercely at the slackness of their reliefs. From forward came the faintly gruff tones of the boat-swin's mate—"All the starboard watch—starboard watch to night defence stations." From outboard came the noise of waves rolling on to waves, threatening and constant the Song of the Sea which poets, poor fools, have lauded. The sound made Smith feel sea-sick.

He reached the end of the battery, passing through a shower of spray at its foremost end, and stumbled up the ladder to the forecastle deck. Here the spray and sleet were coming in continuously against him, and the remnants of a "great sea" taken in rights for a day played round his ankles. He mounted another ladder to the fore bridge passed the captain, signalman and lookouts, and sought the shelter of the chart-house. An inch of water lay on the deck here, swishing from side to side with the roll of the ship.

Occupying half of the place was the Navigator, Smith stepped into the other half. A chart of the North Sea lay spread out on the table; the Navigator put his finger on the words "North Sea," looked at Smith, looked round the chart-house,

clenched his fists, raised them heavenwards, and breathed heavily.

Lieut. Smith, R.N., looked and felt a lot, but said nothing. The clock showed 11.55 p.m.

With a final glance at the chart to note the ship's position, Smith opened the chart-house door and stepped out.

He mounted a short ladder to the upper bridge, when the wind nearly removed his sou-wester.

Half a dozen gun and searchlight control men were taking over the watch; by the compass stood the officer of the 8 to 12 watch.

"Topple night, ain't it?" this officer said, as he observed his relief. Smith said nothing. They both ducked together as the ship bumped into a wave, standing upright again as the spray passed over to leeward.

"Second ship of the line," said the O.O.W. "That's the flagship's stern-light there. Steaming north-east, speed 15 knots; destroyers sculling about on either beam, guns and so forth as usual. 'Appy days—so l'g."

Smith was roused to speech. "Halt a mo'—I've have some of that again," he said. The late Officer of the Watch amplified his information; then, after allowing a few minutes for his relief to pick up the run of things, he gathered up an empty Thermos flask and a couple of other belongings, and left the bridge.

The sound of his footsteps as he went down the ladder reminded Smith of a funeral. To the north-eastward, from midnight to 4 a.m., the squadron steamed, ship stationed on ship, in an ordered formation. For one unit Lieut. Smith was responsible.

Smith said nothing—"Daily Chronicle."

FRIENDLY ALIEN PROBLEM.

WAR OFFICE NOT IN FAVOUR OF FOREIGN LEGION.

Mr. Lloyd George stated in Parliament recently that it was not considered desirable to form the friendly aliens of military age in the United Kingdom into a foreign legion.

Sir E. Cornwall said there were 20,000 such men in the East of London. This was a great hardship on those Britishers who were called to the colours.

Mr. Lloyd George said the problem was going to be made.

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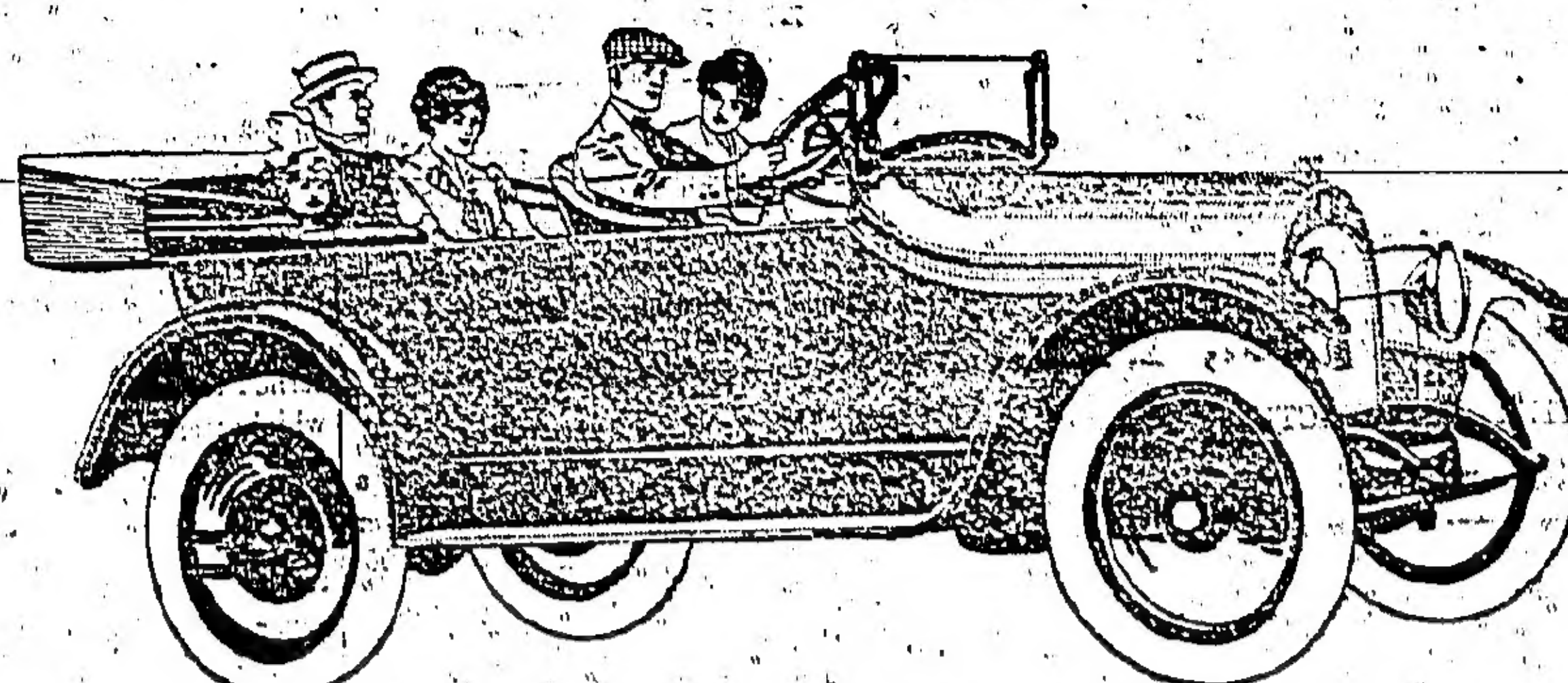
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Overland
Model 75 B



25 Miles Per Gallon—

Here is a light, powerful, economical car that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest priced cars. Its low price includes complete equipment.

The new series Model 75 B Overland is superior to any other car in its price class both in appearance and performance.

It excels in power—makes hills seem almost like level roads.

In looks—the body is finished in a beautiful light grey.

In economy—what other car of its size and power will average from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol?

In comfort—the seats are deep, soft and roomy. The rear springs are of the famous shock-absorbing cantilever type. The tyres are 4 inch.

What's more—this Overland is completely equipped. Not a thing to buy extra. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, Elliottson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims and practically every other accessory found on the highest priced cars.

Come in and see this new Overland today. Compare it with other cars selling at its price and judge for yourself which offers the most for the money.

We will be glad to demonstrate it for you.

Model 84-B
The Willys-Knight five passenger-touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., 25 Des Voeux Road, Central,
Tel. 482. Hongkong.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

PENALTY OF £3,000 FOR BACON CARGO.

BRITISH FIRM OMMITS PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

An example of the way in which our blockade of Germany is being maintained was afforded in the London Courts recently.

Messrs. C. E. Dransfield and C. Price, Liverpool, provision merchants, were ordered by Mr. Justice Darling to pay a penalty of £3,000 and the costs of the proceedings for exporting bacon to Denmark without keeping a proper safeguard against its getting to the enemy.

For the Crown, Mr. Righty Swift, K.C., M.P., explained that the defendants were liable to pay a penalty of three times the value of the bacon—£2,800—but it had been agreed to inflict the lesser penalty owing to mitigating circumstances. The Attorney-General was satisfied that defendants had no wicked intention. They failed to take any steps which might have been taken to secure that the consignees should not deal improperly with the goods.

His Lordship: What sort of steps could they take if they once delivered the bacon to someone in Copenhagen?

Mr. Righty Swift said that before delivery they could have got a certificate from the British Consul as to the conduct of the people to whom the goods were to be delivered, and a proper guarantee of security that those people would not deal wrongly with the goods. Instead, they relied upon the word of the consignees in Denmark that they were using them in Denmark.

NO PROVE POSSIBLE.

His Lordship: I suppose it is quite certain that defendants have not made a profit out of the transaction?

Mr. Righty Swift: They will not have made a profit after they have paid the £3,000 and costs.

His Lordship: The Government will have made £3,000. That is not a bad morning's work for one small Court of Justice. (Laughter.)

A Jurymen: Not as good as £6,000, my lord.

Mr. Gordon Hewar, K.C., M.P., said defendants were personal friends of the consignees before the war, and relied upon the simple written assurances of these importers.

His Lordship: No doubt this bacon was going to be an enemy.

Cornwall said this was not so. Mr.

Price went to Copenhagen to see what actually had been done with the bacon, and found it was sold and consumed in and around Copenhagen.

His Lordship: Since then the Government has prohibited the supply of bacon to neutral countries, so that kind of thing cannot happen again.

Mr. Righty Swift said that before the war Scandinavian countries, and in particular Denmark, imported considerable quantities of bacon from Russia and Germany. That in part caused, and Denmark began to import upon a larger scale from England. The bacon in this case came to England from America.

His Lordship, in entering judgment for the Crown for £3,000 and costs, said it was pretty clear that if they had gone on they would have recovered the £3,000. It must have become obvious after a time that it was not enough simply to prohibit the export of bacon from England to Denmark under conditions. If we exported bacon to Copenhagen, which was eaten by the Danes, the Germans ate the Danes' breakfast. There were probably other lengths which in time might be stopped.

ENEMY BANKS.

LONDON PREMISES TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

Mr. McKenna announced in the Commons recently that directions had been given for the sale by auction of the London premises of the Deutsche Bank, and similar steps would shortly be taken with regard to the London premises of the Dresdner and Disconto-Gesellschaft.

The advertisements recently published in American papers were inaccurate and misleading, as they implied that the London branches of these banks were still doing business. The advertisements were presumably inserted and paid for by the head offices in Berlin.

£24,000,000 BY FLAG DAYS.

Her Majesty is greatly interested to hear that nearly £24,000,000 has been raised by the flag day movement. This sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people. The sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people.

The sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people. The sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG?

THE WILLYS-KNIGHT five passenger-touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine. The sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people.

GRASSHOPPER

THE WILLYS-KNIGHT five passenger-touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine. The sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL FILES

THE WILLYS-KNIGHT five passenger-touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine. The sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL FILES

THE WILLYS-KNIGHT five passenger-touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine. The sum is a good example of the patriotic spirit which is so characteristic of the British people.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate of the University of London, has been a teacher in the Chinese language for many years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of the language.

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PYERIS

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

IS AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF
A WELL KNOWN SPA.

BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH WHISKY.
AN EXCELLENT TABLE WATER.

Prices

Pints 90 cts. per doz.
Splits 60 cts. per doz.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on in Hongkong, Fookchow, and elsewhere, under the style of GILMAN & CO., has been converted into a private company with limited liability, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st January, 1917, be carried on as before, and at the same places under the style of GILMAN & CO., LTD.

All contracts entered into by the firm of GILMAN & CO. will be carried out by GILMAN & CO., LTD. to which Company all debts due to the firm of GILMAN & CO. are payable, and by which all debts due from that firm will be paid.

Ma. W. L. PATTERSON, a Director of GILMAN & CO., Ltd., will continue in the management of the business in Hongkong, with the assistance of the staff of the late firm.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1917.

1415

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 12th January, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD

FURNITURE, &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and

Sofas, Two Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,

Double Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Teakwood

Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining

Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional

Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services,

Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stove,

Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room

Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and

Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro

Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen & Sons, London, in

good condition, Electric Reading Lamps

(New), Sundry Blackwood and Teakwood

Screens, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets

and Rugs, Clocks, &c.

Gent's Bicycle (new), Tennis Poles

and Netting, &c., &c.

Brass Finger Bowls, and a few lots

Turkish and Bath Towels, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1917. 1417

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Sallypagan School Prize Giving.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and

Hough's.

11 a.m.—Ellis Kadocrie School's Prize

Giving.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket—H.K. C.C. v. Kow-

loon on H.K. C.C. ground.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, Jan. 15:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Sites for Booths

and Matscheda at Happy Valley.

5.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Denman

Fuller in the Helena May Institute.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17:—

Diocesan School Prize Giving.

Noon—Presentation of Prizes by Lady

May at Bellios Public School.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20:—

Noon—Auction of R.C. "Kang Ting,"

at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23:—

Chinese New Year.

General Holiday.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25:—

Burns' Night.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26:—

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders and

Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral

Meeting.

Entries close for Hongkong Race

Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 29:—

11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co's

Meeting.

11.45 a.m.—H.K. Central Estate Ltd's

Meeting.

Noon—E.K. Land Investment and

Agency Co's Meeting.

1.15 p.m.—H.K. Land Reclamation

Co's Meeting.

gigantic struggle in Europe will have the desired result of making the prospect of another war among civilised Powers extremely remote, and thus relieve the nations of the world of the necessity for maintaining a burdensome competition in armaments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An advertisement published in another column to-day announces that the well-known firm of Gilman and Co., has been converted into a private Company with limited liability.

It is stated that Messrs. Sumki and Co., new steamer *Yone Maru*, 7,000 tons gross, has been sold to a Danish firm for Yen 3,750,000, her construction price being Yen 1,000,000. She left Kobe recently for Europe.

The returns of the Chinese Government railways for 1916 show an increase amounting to over \$10,000,000, including:—The Peking-Hankow Railway \$4,600,000, the Peking-Mukden Railway \$2,300,000, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway \$2,400,000 and the Peking-Suiyuan Railway \$400,000, as compared with the figures for 1915.

The Siamese warship *Maha Chakri*, 3,000 tons, the largest of the Siamese fleet, which had been at anchor at the port of Kobe since August last to be converted into a royal yacht, has been offered for sale. The vessel cleared Kobe for Osaka to be put on public exhibition for the inspection of intending buyers. The O. S. K. is said to be likely to buy the ship.

The Post Office notifies us that the mail dispatched from London for Hongkong, via Siberia, on the 16th November, is reported by the London Post Office to have been either captured or sunk. The Mail consisted of three bags containing ordinary correspondence and ninety registered articles. Any further information received concerning it will be published in the Mail notice.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

FINAL DIVIDEND FOR 1916.

We are officially authorised to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—

A final dividend for the year ending 31st December 1916 of 22.5/- per share and a bonus of ten shillings per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax.

Add to the Silver Reserve Fund..... \$500,000
Write off Bank Premises .. 750,000
Provision for depreciation of Securities..... 600,000
And carry forward about .. \$31½ lacs.

CONGESTION OF CABLE TRAFFIC.

Reuter wires that there is an exceptional block on the cable lines and that positive orders have been issued in London to curtail news messages to an absolute minimum.

ANOTHER SURPLUS FROM SALT.

52 MILLIONS HANDED TO CHINA IN 1916.

The Administration of the Salt Gabelle on the 4th inst. authorized the release to the Government of \$6,800,000 surplus funds, this together with the two and a half millions released in the middle of December being a record monthly release.

The total salt revenue in 1916 was \$71,600,000, of which twenty-five millions have been devoted to the payment of obligations secured on the Gabelle and fifty-two millions have been paid over to the Government.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Douglases .. \$115½ buyers
Steamboats .. 20 b. & sales
Indos Def. .. 123 nominal
China Sugars .. 128 buyers
Malabars .. 37½ buyers
Wharves .. 88 b. & sales
Rocks .. 122 b. & sales
China Lights .. 42 b. & sales
Cements .. 11.80 b. & 11.20 a.
H.K. Tramways .. 7.00 b. & sales
Langkat .. 12½ buyers

THE MAGISTRACY.

A DEAL IN LAND.

CHARGE OF FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

Before Mr. Wood, application was made by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, for a reduction of bail in a case in which an Indian named Ka Rim Din is charged with the fraudulent conversion of two sums of \$300 and \$1,750. The application was for the reduction of bail from \$3,500 to \$500.

Mr. Kong Sing explained that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the defendant and he had surrendered himself at Yaumatei. The sums of money mentioned in the charge he admitted were received by the defendant from the complainant, and a receipt was given for them. The payments concerned the sale of several lots of land which were sold by the Ho Mun Tin syndicate, for whom the defendant was really acting; the lots had been transferred to him and he had assigned them to the complainant. The lots were never assigned to Ka Rim Din. He admitted the receipt of the money but denied that he had an equitable interest in the property. It was alleged by the other side, a lady named Lai Tsz, for whom Mr. Davidson was acting, that his client had not acted as clearly as he might have done, and that defendant had an equitable right.

Mr. Davidson stated that defendant had not come forward as an honest man would have done to defend himself. He had been unable to get any assurance that the properties concerned in the charge had not been hypothecated to the syndicate. It had been impossible to get any admission at all from the syndicate. That led him to assume that there was a suspicious state of affairs, and that was why he proposed to go on with the charge. It looked to him (Mr. Davidson) as if the defendant had used the money paid by the complainant, and perhaps other people as well, to finance himself as contractor for the syndicate.

Bail was reduced to \$500.

CHINESE AND SEARCHLIGHTS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with attempting to export five lbs. of calcium carbide from Hongkong to the interior.

Revenue Officer Clarke said that the export of carbide was absolutely prohibited except with a military stores exportation permit.

Defendant said he had only been in the Colony a week, having come from British Columbia, and he did not know the law.

The Revenue Officer added that a large number of the villages in China now boasted searchlights for the purpose of searching for robbers. He supposed that the carbide was wanted for this purpose.

A fine of \$10 was imposed, and the carbide was ordered to be confiscated.

SMALL-POX.

A Chinese was fined \$25 by Mr. Melbourne for failing to notify a case of small-pox.

Dr. Woodman, Medical Officer of Health, said he went into a shop at Shaokwan owned by the defendant, and found a man sitting there with three-week-old small-pox marks all over his face.

A BLACK EYE.

Two Chinese appeared before Mr. Wood in connection with a free fight in a shop. One of the men had an eye which was much blackened. It was stated that the man with the discoloured eye went into a shop in which the other defendant was an assistant and claimed that he was always given credit in the shop. This was denied by the other man, who refused to give credit. An argument ensued, and this led to blows. An Indian constable found both men engaged in a stand-up fight, both their noses were bleeding and one of them had his eye badly blackened. A fine of \$5 each was imposed.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Bernabe Solis, described as a pianist at the Hongkong Hotel, was charged with assaulting a man named T. Dillera, of 7, Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Mr. Leo D'Almeida applied for a remand. He said that there was another defendant, a man named J. Dalgiero, who had gone to Manila. It was alleged that the latter was the man who really struck the blow on which the charge was based. The case was adjourned to the 18th inst. and the complainant was a cook employed at the Club. The defendant was granted.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

CABINET CHANGES IMMINENT.

PEKING, Jan. 11.
Changes are impending in the Cabinet. The Premier will remain but the Finance, Interior and Communications Ministries will have new chiefs.

THE CHUCHOW CONFERENCE.

PEKING, Jan. 11.
The second conference at Chuchow of high provincial officials has despatched a telegram to the Government relating to the Parliament and advocating changes in the Cabinet.

THE NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

PEKING, Jan. 11.
It is reported that the contract for the big American Loan will be signed about the middle of next month.

THE CHANCHIATUN DISPUTE.

PEKING, Jan. 11.
The Cabinet yesterday considered the dispute with Japan regarding the incident at Chanchiatun, but came to no decision.

SUBVENTIONS FOR JAPANESE SHIPPERS.

The proposal that a special banking concern be established to give financial support to the shipping interests after the war was discussed at a meeting of the sub-committee of the Economic Commission, held at the Department of Communications at Tokio recently. The proposal was made by the authorities with the view of maintaining the position Japan has attained in the shipping world.

Baron Nakazumi presided at the meeting, which was attended by Admiral Baron Anzai, Mr. Matsukata, Dr. Ogata, Dr. Ishikawa, Mr. Yuzawa, Vice-Minister of Communications, Mr. Wakamya, director of the Bureau of Shipping Affairs, and several others.

SCHOOL AND FAMILY WORRIES.

CHARGE AGAINST A WELL-KNOWN HEADMASTER.

At the London Sessions on December 6, before Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., the Rev. William Herman Flecker, D.C.L., was charged with stealing and receiving seven books and other articles, the property of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited).

Mr. Lort Williams, who prosecuted, said that the defendant was Headmaster of Dean Close Memorial School, Cheltenham, and a justice of the peace for Gloucester. On the afternoon of November 23 he was watched for 10 minutes at the Army and Navy Stores by Lillian Emerson, an inquiry officer, who saw him take away several books and an attaché case. Miss Emerson followed him out of the stores and told him that he had not paid for the articles. When taken to the superintendent of the stores, he said he could not get anyone to attend to him and offered to pay for the goods. At first he refused to give any name and address, but eventually he produced a card bearing the inscription "Rev. W. H. Flecker, Dean Close School, Cheltenham." He had arrived in England via Russia, a fortnight before. On being taken to the police station, he took out a case of notes, saying to a police-sergeant, "Can't you take this and let me go? It's such a disgrace."

Miss Emerson and Mr. Coleman, superintendent of the Stores, gave evidence. The former, in cross-examination, denied that the defendant tried to attract the attention of an attendant.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., for the defendant, submitted that there was no felonious intent. What had happened was the result of the defendant's mental prostration through troubles connected with his school. The defendant was the son of a Nonconformist minister and had had a very brilliant scholastic career. In 1899, at the age of 20, he was selected as headmaster of Dean Close School, which he had now carried on for 30 years with extraordinary success. The foolish statements which he made when questioned were the result of nervous prostration, largely due to worry brought about by the war. Formerly he had 12 resident masters; he now had only five. He came to London against the advice of his doctor.

The defendant gave evidence in support of counsel's statement, and mentioned that in addition to his school worries, he had been troubled about his two sons. One had died in Switzerland of consumption, and a second son had been invalided home from Mesopotamia. Without hearing further evidence, the jury stopped the case, and acquitted the defendant. The verdict was received with applause.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to leave it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened and it is just as well to begin the cure at once and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEST RIVER BOAT SUNK.

"LICORNE" SETTLES DOWN NEAR DONGING.

The West River steamer *Licorne* has sunk near the Sacred Bar, above Do Sing. She is lying on her side, with the funnel, mast and port side of the deck visible above the water. The Hongkong-Wuchow steamers are now anchoring at this point, instead of proceeding to Wuchow, because of the shallowness of the river. It appears that about daylight on Sunday morning, the *Licorne* was gradually settling down, unknown to those on board, who must have been all asleep (4), when the men on another steamer, at anchor close by, gave the alarm by shouting to the *Licorne's* crew that their boat was sinking fast. They had just time to pick up a few possessions and escape, before the ship went down. The *Licorne* is quite an old boat.

At last the steamer companies have actually started work on dredging this nuisance, the second bar, and it is hoped that in a few days the boats will be able to go right up as usual. The delay etc. at the bar, with the cost of lighters, is costing one of the companies 1,000 dollars a month.

BISHOP OF LONDON IN TWO ROOMS.

OFFER TO SURRENDER HIS RESIDENCES.

HIS £1,000 A YEAR FOR CHARITY.

"I have lived for six months in two rooms at Fulham Palace," declared the Bishop of London recently, and he added that he was prepared to live where, how and on what scale the diocese should decide.

He was presiding at the autumn session of the London Diocesan Conference, held in the Church House, Westminster, and he was referring to what he described as the misrepresentations which had been made in regard to his income.

"I am quite willing," he said, "that the Finance Board of the diocese shall take over the income of the bishopric, that they shall arrange for me to have a modest, and that I shall live in some small house taken by the Finance Board, which board shall, however, keep London House (the Bishop's residence in St. James's-square) and Fulham Palace for Church purposes."

Fulham Palace, said the Bishop, has been used as a retreat, whilst London House has been used for the purpose of the National Mission.

He would never, however, consent to the suggested arrangement if Fulham Palace were to cease to be in the hands of the Church, or to be secularised after 1,300 years. That would have to be an absolute part of the bargain. It would also have to be a part of the bargain that the £1,000 a year which I give to charitable objects, and which I have promised, he kept up, because otherwise I should be disappointing those to whom I have given my personal word.

EASTER EGG HEROES.

LIGHT ON MYSTERY STATUES OF PACIFIC ISLAND.

Light on the mystery of the mammoth stone statues on Easter Island has been obtained by Mrs. Scoresby Routledge. She described before the Royal Geographical Society recently her experiences during a visit to that interesting island, which lies 2,000 miles from the South American coast.

Originally it appears that the images, which are surmounted with large crowns or hats, were set in the earth to the height of the elbow, but in bygone days they were dug down—in tribal wars, Mrs. Routledge suggests, scouting the idea of an earthquake. The figures once were ranged every few yards along a road for a distance of six miles, and must have produced an imposing effect.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion, Mrs. Routledge says, that the statues were those of Bird-men. The whole life of the island once turned on who was the fortunate man to obtain possession of the first egg of a certain migratory bird. The finder was acclaimed as a victor, and lived for a year on the mountain. During five months of the time he was in a state of strict taboo.

Mrs. Routledge discovered the quarries where the figures were made, and found 150 partially finished statues, one in process of removal when it was abandoned and later broken in two.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPELLED AND SPOKEN.

Dropping the aspirate in the combination "wh" has the support of three authorities on English pronunciation—the late Dr. Sweet, Professor Rippmann and Mr. D. Jones. This "h" by the way, does not follow an initial "w" except in the spelling. What those who do pronounce it really say is "hwich," "hwen," &c. In omitting the aspirate we are carrying on a process long established in English. Take, for instance, the words "lady," "goat," "lean," "laugh," "neck," and "ridge." All were originally pronounced with an initial "h" which has now entirely disappeared. Even more violent consonantal changes have taken place in "knife," "know," "graw" and "write." The initial "k" of "k" or "w" was at one time pronounced. "Knife" was, for example, developed something in this way: "knefe," "knife," "kniffe," "nife," the first consonant being dropped. "Not" was very long ago "knot," and pronounced "knee" in Cumberland.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. THE UNIVERSITY.
The following will represent the University in the above match to-morrow at 3 p.m. on the former's ground:—
A. B. Runjahn (Capt), R. Ponsonby, Fane, K. Brayshaw, G. E. Marley, F. Redmond, J. D. Wright, D. Dixon, A. de Sousa, Chow Yat Cheong, W. Gittins, W. Hall.
K.C.C. "A" v. H.K.C.C.

On H.K.C.C. ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—
K.C.C. "A" v. D. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. V. Braga, W. T. Elson, Lt. Gray, F. W. Wood, A. O. Brown, W. Kay, W. Stapleton, E. J. Edwards, K. McLennan.
K.C.C. B. v. STAFF AND DEPT.
On K.C.C. ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—
K.C.C. (B.)—D. J. Mackenzie, H. S. Rouse, G. I. Stapleton, E. Overy, A. R. F. Raven, F. Travers, W. L. Wesser, J. H. Mead, L. J. Blackburn, J. M. Jack and A. S. Schulz.

CARGO WAR RISKS.

NEW STATE PROVISION FOR GOODS IN PORT TRANSIT.

With the approval of the Board of Trade the War Risks Advisory Committee have agreed to the following more comprehensive clause, which substituted for the "Institute" clause Clause No. 6, hitherto included in the Government policy:—

It is agreed to extend the protection of this policy, including risks of aircraft, to goods whilst in craft during the ordinary course of transit within the limits of the port of loading or discharge, the risks on goods arriving for transhipment on a further voyage not hereby insured to cease on their discharge into transshipping craft or on delivery on the quay, as the case may be.

Now the position is that so long as the goods insured under the Government

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WAR LOAN.

GREAT SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

"IF VICTORY IS DIFFICULT DEFEAT IS IMPOSSIBLE."

ARMIES TO CLEAVE ROAD TO VICTORY IN 1917.

London, Jan. 11. The Guildhall was crowded to hear Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, speak on the subject of the War Loan. Mr. Lloyd George had a great reception.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech, warned the public that the future rate of interest for War money would be limited, and he forecasted that it would not be higher than the present interest. If the Loan were to fail—and it would not—other methods could be applied and the rate would not be 54 per cent.—(Laughter.) In conclusion he declared that the German military machine was visibly crumbling.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Kaiser in order to drag those he could not dislodge, had told the people that the Allies had rejected Peace terms. We had not seen the Peace terms. We all wanted peace, but it must be real peace. The Allies at the Rome Conference were under no delusion as to the magnitude of the task now doubtful of the result.

—(Cheers.) The whole situation was probed, difficulties faced and arrangements made to deal with them. The Allies felt that if victory was difficult, defeat was impossible.—(Cheers.) There was grim resolution to rid the world everlastingly of the menace of the Prussian military caste and save Europe from unspeakable despotism.—(Cheers.)

The Allies were more and more looking to Britain. He was confident that that trust was not misplaced. Our Navy would continue to strangle enemy commerce, despite practical devices.—(Cheers.)—while with proper support our gallant Armies would clear the road to victory in 1917.—(Loud cheers.) A successful loan would shorten the war and save lives, save the British Empire, Europe and civilization.—(Cheers.)

The Prussian menace at present constituted a running mortgage which detracted from our national security. Let us clear off that mortgage for ever, and in future let the nations combine to punish the first peacemaker.—(Continued Cheering.) We made it clear in the reply to Germany and still clearer in the reply to the United States, that war is preferable to peace at the Prussian price and emphasised that there was unflinching, unwavering, and no faint-heartedness in the uniformity of purpose of the Rome Conference, but only grim determination to achieve the high end for which we accepted the Prussian challenge, and to rid Europe for ever of this menace.—(Cheers.)

Before we rebuild the temple of peace we must see that the foundations are solid. The British Armies to-day in the matter of training and equipment are more formidable than ever. I do not know the nation that dare touch us after the war. They had forgotten what we were like in the old days, but it will take them a long time to forget this lesson.—(Cheers.) Germany is pressing back the Russians and Rumanians not because the Germans are better fighters, but because they are better equipped. Let us equip them and it will be another story.—(Cheers.) I want to see your cheques hurled through the air to the enemy entrenchments. Every well-directed cheque properly primed is more formidable than the twelve-inch. It clears the path through barbed wire. Do not let us squander money on luxuries and indulgences. Put it there and help the soldiers. The more we go the shorter will be the war.—(Loud Cheers.)

BRITISH COLONY LEAVES ATHENS.

London, Jan. 11. The British Colony at Athens has arrived at Rhodes, en route to England. The Italian residents remain at Athens.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SERIOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

London, Jan. 10. A French communiqué announces that an enemy attack on Bois des Carriers, on the right bank of the Meuse, was repulsed with serious enemy losses.

BRITISH ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

GERMAN VERSION.

London, Jan. 11. A German official report states: "We repulsed an attack with heavy losses north of Ypres and drove out the British who penetrated a narrow front."

The enemy occupied a salient trench near Beaumont.

POSSIBILITIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

WHAT GERMANY MAY DO.

London, Jan. 10. The Daily News Correspondent at Lausanne says that despite German denials, the Swiss are preoccupied with the possibility of a German invasion in a desperate effort to secure peace in three months by a smashing blow on the West.

Three possibilities are discussed: (1) by way of Italy from Austria through the St. Gothard; (2) from Germany, via Porrentruy, threatening Gelfort; (3) from Germany via Schaffhausen, threatening the industrial heart of France.

Swiss Military Authorities consider a simultaneous attack at the three points most possible.

ITALIAN PROGRESS IN ALBANIA.

London, Jan. 11. An Italian official report says: "We have occupied the Gremet-Cortiza area in Albania."

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK.

H.M.S. CORNWALLIS TORPEDOED.

London, Jan. 11. The Admiralty announces that the Cornwallis (a battleship of 14,000 tons, built in 1903 and carrying a complement of 750) was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday. Thirteen men are missing.

SEAPLANE CARRIER SUNK.

The Admiralty also announces that the seaplane carrier Ben-my-Chree was sunk by gunfire at Kastellorizo, Asia Minor, to-day, and that one officer and four men are wounded.

ALLIES' REPLY TO THE WILSON NOTE.

FORECASTS.

London, Jan. 11. Forecasts of the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note are published. They describe it as differing considerably from the Reply made to Germany, it being conceived in the frankest and most cordial spirit, and is addressed to the American people equally with President Wilson.

It emphasises that the principle of nationalities must be carried out if a League to Enforce Peace is ever to be practicable.

BELGIAN NOTE TO AMERICA.

Paris, Jan. 11. M. Briand, the French Premier, when handing to the American Ambassador the Allies' Reply to President Wilson's Note, also handed to the Ambassador a Note from the Belgian Government adhering to the Reply of the Allies and thanking the American Government for its generous services towards the unfortunate Belgian people.

THE ROME CONFERENCE.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

London, Jan. 10. The Daily Mail states that Sir William Robertson (Chief of Staff), General Milne, Sir Francis Elliot and Earl Granville attended the Conference at Rome.

LATER.

It is understood that the British delegates to the Rome Conference regard it as the most satisfactory of the Allied War Councils, marking an advance towards unity of action.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

London, Jan. 11. The military and economic difficulties of Austria-Hungary are indicated by significant conferences with the Emperor Charles at the Austrian Headquarters.

On Tuesday the Emperor gave audiences to the Bulgarian Crown Prince, the Archdukes Karl Stefan, Karl Albrecht, and Czernin, the German Military Plenipotentiary, the Military Governor of Lublin, the War Minister and Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador to the United States.

Archduke Czernin yesterday presided at an economic conference in Vienna which lasted eight hours. All the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers were present.

GERMAN CONSULS CONVICTED IN AMERICA.

CHARGES OF PLOTTING DESTRUCTION.

San Francisco, Jan. 11. The Federal Jury has convicted the German Consul-General, the Vice-Consul, a Lieutenant and two others, including a woman, for plotting to blow up munition works, railways, bridges, trains and munition ships.

EGYPTIAN EGGS ON LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 11. Seven million Egyptian eggs have reached London. They are reported to be selling at 1½d each. The supplies from America have been the largest for months.

SHIPS SUNK.

London, Jan. 10. The following vessels have been sunk: Baynes, Lynfield and Andons (British), and Fernbo (Swedish).

TO SOLVE THE IRISH PROBLEM.

New York, Jan. 10. The Chicago Herald states that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. (President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.), is returning to England in two months' time, having been chosen to solve the Irish problem.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN AND SUBMARINE PIRACY.

REPRISALS ADVOCATED.

Paris, Jan. 10. The correspondent of Le Temps at Madrid reports that Senor Alvarez, the head of the Reform Party, in referring to the torpedoing of Spanish steamers, said Spain ought to adopt energetic measures. The Government ought to decree an embargo on German vessels finding refuge in Spanish ports and cut off the grants enjoyed by thousands of strangers whom Spain is generously sheltering.

THE TURKISH SULTAN AND THE PEACE EFFORTS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 10. A message from Constantinople states that the Sultan, in a proclamation to the troops, regrets that the humanitarian proposal for peace negotiations has been disdainfully rejected by the Entente, who are therefore responsible for the continuance of bloodshed. Henceforth, with their Allies, the Turks must redouble their efforts to achieve a final victory.

GREECE ACCEPTS ULTIMATUM.

Athens, Jan. 10. Greece last evening replied accepting the Entente's ultimatum.

AMERICA AND SWITZERLAND.

THANKS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

Washington, Jan. 10. President Wilson has personally thanked the Swiss Minister for Switzerland's offer to co-operate in the peace note.

ALLIES REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Paris, Jan. 10. M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, this afternoon handed the American Ambassador the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Peace Note.

RECORD LITIGATION.

PREHISTORIC EVIDENCE.

London, December 6. In a reserved judgment, from which are extracted one or two humorous passages below, Mr. Justice Eves, sitting in the Chancery Division, recently gave his decision in an action distinguished as the longest on record. The case occupied 144 days—about three quarters of a judge's working year—his lordship remarked, and having regard to the enormous amount of details which it was necessary to examine and discuss, he did not think the time was excessive. It will be remembered that quite recently Commander Bellairs, M.P., put a question to Mr. Asquith relating to this case, and was informed that the judge had devoted some part of the Long Vacation to it.

The case was the Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia (1913) (Ltd.) v. The Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company (Ltd.). The judgment was in favour of defendants, with costs against the plaintiffs, except so far as they had been increased by an adjournment from July 13 to Aug. 21, occasioned by defendants, which must be paid by defendants. The bill is an enormous one, estimated at in the aggregate at out £150,000. The brief of Mr. Upjohn, K.C., leading counsel for the plaintiffs, was marked with 1000 "re-fer" and to that was attached a daily "re-fer" of 100 guineas. It will be remembered that the latter part of the trial was marked by some lively passages at arms between Mr. Upjohn and Mr. Hughes, K.C., plaintiffs' counsel, which led to explanations before the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, and subsequent public apologies and withdrawals in court.

The issue was a simple one in terms, though it involved complex and technical problems. By an agreement dated June 10 and 17, 1912, the defendants acquired a block of gold-mining concessions in Rhodesia, known as the "John Bull" claims, for £1,000 in cash, and the vendors were to retain a half-share or interest in any minerals which might be found in the claims, and in any proceeds derived from the sale of such minerals. In October, 1913, the vendors set up that the plaintiffs company the benefit of the agreement, and notified the defendants of the assignment. The plaintiffs brought the action to recover a sum of about £400,000, one-half the proceeds of minerals which they alleged the defendants had found on the claims.

The defendants set up that the original vendors were not the owners of the claims at the date of the agreement, but were merely the possessors of such mining rights themselves as were allowed by the law of Southern Rhodesia, and therefore that plaintiffs had no rights in minerals, as they were found. They further alleged that if minerals were found they were found in the Phoenix Discovery reef, which they had opened up before the date of the agreement, and which extended under the "John Bull" claims; and further, that by the law of Southern Rhodesia they were entitled to work the Phoenix reef though it went under the "John Bull" claims.

JUDGE'S HUMOROUS COMMENTS.

Except in so far as sermons are to be extracted from the stones, this, the prehistoric evidence, was oral, and has been given by geologists of great learning and eminence—men of whom I might be permitted to say that if they could not actually make dry bones live, had the gift of so unifying their theories and stating their views as almost to create in their hearers a real affection for acid intrusives and granophyre porphyries, and an enthusiastic desire to cultivate a closer acquaintance with magnetic attractions, slickensides, and the great I am not thinking of such insignificant and negligible differences in the geologists' evidence as were represented, for example, by a discrepancy of 100,000,000 years, but of assumed physical conditions and data fundamentally affecting the course of subsequent events. The geologists have to consider one of practical commercial importance affecting the interests of the men who are concerned only to know how they might turn their property to profitable use, and who are perfectly indifferent to the exact geological era, epoch, or age in which their particular lode came into existence, so long as they could satisfy the mining commissioner that they were working throughout on one and the same lode. Indeed, except that they exhibit appropriate or possibly ideal climatic conditions for that destination to which the average gold-digger not infrequently assigns objects animate and inanimate, which arouse his temporary displeasure, I venture to doubt if the miner ever contemplated those remote ages in which the sullen rock out of which he was hewing, or at least hoped he was hewing, his fortune was a mere Phlogiston, or receptive of degrading ingredients as are other liquids to-day. (Laughter.) I certainly do not believe that the practical and progressive founder of Rhodesia, an educationalist though he was, ever intended that the itinerant prospector for gold should load himself not only with his pick and shovel, but with a selection culled from the encyclopedic volumes from which counsel have so liberally quoted, many of which, no doubt, owing to their monotypic proportions, have never yet reached the elevation of the bench. (Laughter.) I therefore pass away from the prehistoric evidence with the farewell observation that if in that case there is to be a judicial sacrifice, metaphorically speaking, to the geological sciences, I must respectfully leave the victims to be selected from one of the appellate tribunals. (Laughter.)

His lordship then copiously reviewed the evidence, and gave judgment for defendants, with costs as stated above, on the higher scale.

Counsel were given three months in which to decide whether to go to the House of Lords.

War conditions have sent coal up to twelve dollars a ton in New York. The annual consumption in the United States is 70,000,000 tons; the capacity of the American mines is 750,000,000 tons. Shortage of railway wagons is responsible for the increased price of coal.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Decemb

LOWLANDERS AT GALLIPOLI.

Among the heroic deeds of the war that have yet to be adequately described in justice to the men who took part in them were those of the 52nd Lowland Division in the Gallipoli campaign. Comparatively little detailed information has been disclosed of their strenuous fighting against the Turk. In some measure this is due to the restrictions imposed by the censor. But in a periodical entitled "The Regiment," issued in connection with a certain West Country corps, there appears an interesting sketch of "How the 52nd Lowland Division Made Good." It is stated that within less than a month of their landing they lost in killed and wounded alone about 70 per cent. of their officers and 50 per cent. of their men. The Lowlanders were commanded by Major-General Granville Egerton, an old Seaforth officer. They included Territorial Force battalions of the Royal Scots, the Highland Light Infantry, the Scottish Rifles, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. They all came from good Scottish homes—young bank clerks, mechanics, shopmen, factory hands, cashiers, and so on—to whom the Territorial Force appeared as a mild adventure and as affording an opportunity for spare time cuttings and social amenities. But when the call came they yielded up their lives without stint and without weighing results.

The tragedy was, of course, the same for all the troops in Gallipoli, but most of these Territorials were mere boys, and the casualties they had to suffer were extremely heavy. In the great battle of June 23, one brigade alone, the 155th, lost over 1300, and in the incredibly fierce and often hand-to-hand fighting of July 12 and 13 the Division lost about 3,000. The proportion of losses to strength exceeded that of some of the epic contests of military history. In the last battle they took all the trenches they were ordered to take, and never lost one. Indeed they held these trenches (though tragically diminished in strength) until the final withdrawal. The actual rearguard in the Peninsula during the evacuation in January was drawn from the Scottish Rifle Brigade of the 52nd Lowland Division. Another fact worth noting is that the Blesley King's Prize man of 1913 was a member of the Division, and bagged a Turkish sniper on his very first day in the trenches.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

In connection with a course of lectures upon "Imperial Studies" delivered in the University of Edinburgh, a symposium of Professors and others was held, presided over by the Principal. Professor Wallace took part, and as one who had visited most of the important British Colonies and Dominions, he is well known in Singapore, Hongkong, and the Far East generally, he expressed the opinion that, though Imperial Federation was not within practical sight, it was an object which should be looked forward to and worked for. To hasten the question, he said, they should have frequent Imperial Conferences, the members of which should not be tied hand and foot on any subject they considered.

A SOLDIER "CRIED."

I chanced this week to hear a soldier home on short leave "cried." The words were proclaimed by a venerable head from the steps of a suburban parish church, and the only other witness was a policeman. The General Assembly has legalised this arrangement for the duration of the war, in the interest of soldiers and sailors who wish to be married, and who must return to the front before the next Sunday.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT IN FRANCE.

Our observance of St. Andrew's Night" writes a chaplain in France "took the form of a Scots concert held in a village school back from the line, which accommodated 150 men tightly packed. So the concert was 'twice nightly.' Mirabile dictu, we got a piano! And we had 'Scotland, Yes!' (The Macgregors' Gathering, 'Bonnie Scotland,' and 'Mary of Argyll.' Of course we ended with 'Auld Lang Syne' and three cheers for Scotland, where we all come from.' Had we been Scots at home the probability is that St. Andrew would not have found us at his shrine. We might not have known it was St. Andrew's Night at all. It's funny but it's true.

BEATY'S POPULARITY.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Beaty's promotion is a popular one in the North. Of his first appearance in Edinburgh after the official appointment he had a great ovation. When walking along Princes Street, he was recognised, there was a general lifting

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HONGKONG.

of hate; and then an outbreak of cheering. The "modern Cochrane" seemed to be greatly taken by surprise, and quickly vanished.

SCOTLAND AND THE BALKANS.

Father Nicholas Velimirovic says that his ideal for his native country of Serbia is that it should be cultivated like Scotland, and be as prosperous. He makes a good hit at the ponderous Teutons when he says that the question before the Allies is whether this planet shall be called Germany or the Earth. M. J. Jovanovic, the Serbian Ambassador, speaks of his country as "the Scotland of the Balkans."

A BRIEF INTERVIEW.

The death of the Rev. A. R. MacEwan, Professor of Church History in New College, Edinburgh, recalls a story of his student days. At Balliol College, Oxford, he came under the influence of the Episcopalian form of service, and for a time thought of entering the Church of England. Some rumour of this must have reached the ears of Dr. Jowett, who was then Master of Balliol, for one morning young MacEwan was summoned to his presence. "Good morning MacEwan," said Dr. Jowett, who was standing by the fire, presenting his back to his visitor. "Good morning Master," responded the "student." "Remember, MacEwan, a man always does his best work in the Church in which he was brought up. Good morning." "Good morning, Master," again replied the future Moderator of the United Free Church. A brief interview, but surely a significant one.

HOSE TOPS.

A writer in a Highland contemporary asks what is wrong with "morgans" in the name of the article now widely called hose tops. He says it is the word commonly used by Highlanders and Lowlanders alike to describe a fatless stocking, such as was worn by the ancient Gael with hose (trousers) made of rough cow hide, torn with the hair upwards. He seems a little of the superior person in the substitution of hose tops for hose.

ENGAGEMENT.
Captain Stewart, Grenadier Guards, of Ardwell, Wigtownshire, only surviving son of Sir Mark M'Taggart Stewart, Bart. Southwick, and the late Lady M'Taggart Stewart of Ardwell, and Margaret, elder daughter of the Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Hastings of Glenlee, Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

MARRIAGE.
Captain W. A. Danby, Royal Field Artillery, son of the late Mr. W. Danby, and Mrs. Danby, late of Hongkong, to Winifred Rose, youngest daughter of the late James Sturrock, of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.
The residue of the estate of Mrs. Helen (Sibbald) Morrison or Miller, 29 Park Circus, Glasgow, who left £260,131, has been bequeathed to form a fund for the relief of Glasgow men who are permanently incapacitated for work through active service in the war. Mr. John H. Webster, of Kinghorn, flax spinner, Berris, has left £162,363.

A London paper asks: "Will Dr. Fort Newton, who has accepted the pastorate of the City Temple, ever see the fulfilment of a prophecy of the late Dr. Joseph Parker? In the early part of his London ministry Dr. Parker—his words are in print—prophesied that without ceasing to be minister of the City Temple, he would at no distant date preach in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was sanguine enough to believe that within his lifetime, the Act of Parliament which makes it illegal for a Nonconformist minister to occupy an Anglican pulpit would be altered. This has not yet been done, and the Doctor never preached in St. Paul's. His successor, Rev. R. J. Campbell, has this honour, but he had to cease being a Dissenting minister first. Perhaps one of the side-issues of the war will be to make it possible for the third minister of the City Temple to carry out in himself the first minister's wish."

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough medicine for children, be sure to mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup, and whooping cough, and that it is a harmless drug. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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* "KAISO MARU" Sunday, 14th Jan., at 10 a.m.
* "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 18th Jan., at 8 a.m.
† Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
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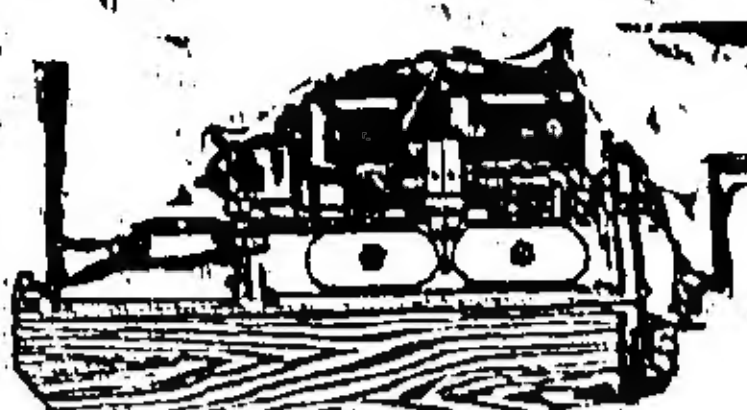
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Persons requiring special information
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The rates of Postage on letters to the
Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:
To Canton, Fatsien,
Chan Chuen and 2 cents for 4 ounces.
Whampoa.

To Other Parts of 4 cents for each
ounce or fraction
thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portu-
guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco
cannot be transmitted.

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Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

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Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ... 9.00 P.M.
Shataukok, She-
tin and
Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Antau,
Ping Shan,
Satin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samson, 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
and Wuchow 7.15 A.M.
Macao ... 1.30 P.M. 9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Nantau and 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Samson ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
Shamshun ... 4.00 P.M.

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Macao ... 1.30 P.M. 9.00 A.M.
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Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shak Hei ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kaukung ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

Temperature.

Hongkong, January 12, 1917.

BAROMETER 30.44 30.38 30.30

Temperature 56 54 51

Humidity 80 80 80

Direction of Wind. S.W. S. S.W.

Force 2 2 3

Weather. 0 0 0

Rain. 0.00 0.00 0.00

Lightest open air temperature on the 11th 14°

Lightest open air temperature on the 11th 44°

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 12, 1917.

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Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 2.00

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Quarter hour, ... 0.15 0.30

Half hour, ... 0.20 0.40

One hour, ... 0.30 0.60

Two hours, ... 0.50 0.80

Three hours, ... 0.70 1.00

Six hours, ... 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 0.15 0.30

Half hour, ... 0.20 0.40

One hour, ... 0.30 0.60

Two hours, ... 0.50 0.80

Three hours, ... 0.70 1.00

Six hours, ... 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.50 2.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 2.00

V.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ... 5 cents.

Quarter hour, ... 10 "

Half hour, ... 15 "

One hour, ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 10 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

VI.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ... 5 cents.

Half hour, ... 10 "

One hour, ... 15 "

Two hours, ... 20 "

Three hours, ... 25 "

Four hours, ... 30 "

Five hours, ... 35 "

Six hours, ... 40 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

VII.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

VIII.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

IX.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

X.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

XI.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

XII.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

XIII.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

XIV.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

XV.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

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Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

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Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

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Not exceeding per passenger.

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Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "

Four hours, ... 50 "

Five hours, ... 60 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50

XVIII.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

One hour, ... 20 "

Two hours, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 40 "